

our Pacific possessions have been massed with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to the United States. From the garrison of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on the service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenseless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid, without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but an obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

These valuable services, constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in the time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for the increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

Within the increase of the present numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious workings of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connection with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observation of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provisions for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list, be limited to one year.

The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be reason to believe that it can be improved by any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to objections. The service of artillery is a noble one, and the organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms is nominal. The nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used, or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the completion of a system, which would produce the largest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope will attract the consideration, and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress.

The reorganization of the Secretary of the Navy having reference to more simple provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of the service, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem it worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the

objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships of war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is adequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our naval vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months of marine disasters of great loss of life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and shipbuilders of the United States are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage by any others in the world.

But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met in part by due regulation for the introduction into our merchant ships, of indentured apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea and those protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including \$133,473 of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to \$8,710,907, the gross receipts during the same period amounted to \$6,955,576; exhibiting an expenditure over income of \$1,755,331, a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of \$361,756. The increase of revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was \$970,399. No proportionate increase can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all Postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by \$495,074. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year, 11,070,335 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 1,190,017 acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor, nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military script and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by states, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of 23,000,000 of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about 6,000,000 of acres; and the sales during the first two quarters of the current year, present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history, the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object. The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle and its application to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a large amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized from all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful view of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be stricken, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, it is quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil. The different projects are confined, for the present to eleven States and one territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction.

When we reflect that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works, the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all of the States in a quarter of a century—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? It is wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and when expedient, aided, by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulus and check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But, it is manifest, that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railways, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works, now completed, in the United States, which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combination of interests of this character, can hardly be overestimated. But independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well-being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

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It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled, "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied by other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two Houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made. My former communications in relation to suitable provisions for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, in dependence of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerably organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress. Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the

greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of men, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine or the inherent right of popular self-government, to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry toward every social improvement, to the utmost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States, and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate, in preference, the arts of peace, seek enlargements of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst assuring the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States. FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th, 1854.

THE STANDARD.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
T. R. MATTHEWS, & J. MC LAIRD,
JACKSON, C. H. OHIO.
Thursday, Dec. 14, 1854.

Advertisements intended for insertion in the "STANDARD" must positively be handed in previous to 5 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesdays.

J. H. PARVING, No. 68, 4th St. Cincinnati, is authorized Agent to procure advertisements and subscriptions.

The President's Message.
We enclose our usual weekly work, for the purpose of laying before our readers President Pierce's Message. Of its worth we have thought to say, but are willing that our readers shall read and judge for themselves.

As we have learned that Conventual money is now sixty cents on the dollar, in the banking houses of this place. All foreign bank paper is gradually gaining its original standing and soon will pass current with the business men.

House Record.
We learn that the dwelling house and contents, belonging to Mr. Daniel Patterson, in Bloomfield Tp., in this county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The family were absent at the time, and there can be no definite conclusion as to how it took place.

Those of our advertisers who may not find their advertisements in to-day's paper, will please overlook the matter this time.

The North Star arrived at New York on the 9th bringing \$1,284,000 in specie.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEETING.
Pursuant to public notice a large and respectable portion of the citizens of the Town of Jackson met at the Court House on the evening of the 9th inst., to consult and advise about the propriety of taking some preliminary steps looking towards the future erection of a Public School House in said Town.

On motion of George M. Adams Esq. the meeting was called to order, and John J. Hoffman Esq. appointed chairman. The meeting was severally addressed by Messrs. R. C. Hoffman, J. H. C. Miller, J. W. Longdon, H. H. Fullerton and Levi Dungan, and on motion of R. C. Hoffman Esq., a committee of five was appointed to prepare, digest and report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the last Saturday in January next at the Court House in Jackson, one or more plans for a Public School House of such kind and order as shall be deemed suitable and sufficient for said town, together with the probable cost of such house. The meeting then appointed Messrs. David Redfield, J. W. Longdon, O. C. Miller, Ebenezer Edwards and R. C. Hoffman as said committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again on the last Saturday in January, next.

J. J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman.

Virginia Democratic Convention.
RICHMOND, Va. December 3.
After a stormy session of three days. Wise was nominated for Governor. A motion was made to make the nomination unanimous—many noes, but the chairman declared the nomination overwhelmingly carried.

The entire session was very stormy. Resolutions were passed approving Pierce's Administration, and declaring he had faithfully adhered to the Constitution.

TELEGRAPHIC.
LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.
SEBASTOPOL NOT YET TAKEN.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING DAILY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The U. S. Steamship Union, Captain Adams, arrived last night at 1 o'clock, bringing four days later news from Europe having left Havre on the 21st ult., and Southampton on the 22d ult.

The Corn trade continues dull. The quality of the new English Flour is not liked, which tends to maintain the prices in American.

Indian Corn, with more liberal arrivals is quiet, and is per quarter lower. The quotations of Philadelphia and Baltimore flour is 44¢ per bbl.

White Wheat 12-63 per 70 lbs. Mixed Indian Corn 44¢ yellow 45¢. No change in Beef or pork. Bacon dull and lower.

Money market in London was unchanged. The Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the 22d.

Cunard's N. Y. Steamers were taken up by the Government for war purposes. Boston steamers will run during the winter.

The dispatches of reinforcements to the seat of war continued without intermission. Every available steamship was taken up by the Government for the purpose.

It is stated in the London Times that the British Government is paying at the rate of three million sterling per annum for charters of steamers alone besides the cost of fuel.

The alarm in England seems to be subsiding as the position of the allied armies in the Crimea.

A dispatch from Balaklava of the 7th of November, received via Vienna, states that reinforcements for the Allies were arriving at the rate of 1000 men daily.

Fifteen thousand men of the garrison of Kicheneff had marched to Odessa. Prince Paskewitch had ordered another corps of 20,000 men to the Crimea.

A dispatch from Prince Menschikoff, Sebastopol, Nov. 12, states that a bombardment still continued.

The Allies had not advanced in their operations since the 7th, and were still fortifying their lines in the rear of Balaklava.

Further details of the 5th of November, called the battle of the Inkerman, had been received by the arrival of the steamer Eumæa at Marseilles.

They state that the attacking force of the Russians was 35,000. The Bishop batteries were taken and retaken several times. At noon the Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol against the French position but were repulsed. They were also repulsed towards Inkerman after a bloody battle which lasted eight hours.

Their loss was 9,000 killed and wounded. Gen. Canrobert was wounded. The English loss was very great. Thirty-eight officers were killed and ninety-six wounded and two missing. 442 rank and file killed, 760 wounded and 156 missing.

The Russians, it is said, fired on the wounded as well as on the detachment sent out to bury the dead on the 7th. The Russians were pouring in large masses from the North and re-inforcements were required.

The French accounts state that every thing was prepared for the assault, but the Allies had determined to postpone it until the arrival of re-inforcements.

Prince Napoleon had left the camp, owing to the state of his health.

A dispatch from Vienna states that the Russian Minister, Gortchikoff, has intimated to the Austrian Cabinet that Russia is willing to negotiate or guarantee.

Lord Dudley Sturton died at Stockholm on the morning of the 7th.

A dispatch from Hamburg states that a Russian squadron of 14 war steamers made a reconnaissance as far as Dageal without encountering any war ships of the Allies. The main body of the British fleet was at Kiel on the 20th.

NEW YORK MARKET.
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.
Money &c.; Stocks are steady. Money is unchanged. Reading 67; Illinois Central 62; New York Central 82; Erie 35 3/4.

Flour, sales of Southern at \$5.50 @ 9.31. Grain, wheat is firm. Sales of Genesee at \$2.35 @ 2.40, white Michigan at \$2.15 @ 2.20. Corn is unsettled. Western mixed at \$2 @ 93. Provisions; Pork lower, Mess at \$13.50. Prime at \$12.37 @ 12.50.

CINCINNATI MARKET.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.
Flour is dull at \$7.50 @ 7.75. In Hogs the market is dull, but not quite so low. Small sales of extra heavy at \$4.60 @ 4.90. Green Hams 61c. do Shoulders 34c. Lard 81c. Coffee, 114c.

No change in money matters. Eastern Exchange ranges from par to 10 premium.

How killing is going on at Attica (Ind) where Messrs. McDonald, Spears & Co. are paying from 2 1/2 @ 3 cents net for hogs. The Lafayette American of the 27th inst., says: H. T. Sample & Co. commenced slaughtering and packing hogs this day. The opening price for merchantable hogs, weighing 200 lbs. and upwards is \$3.50.

JACKSON MARKETS.
JACKSON, Dec. 14th, 1854.
Flour—2 1/2 bbl. \$7.75
Wheat—2 1/2 bush. \$1.30
Corn— " " 45
Oats— " " 25
Potatoes— " " \$1.00
Beans— " " 10
Rice— " " 16
Sugar— " " 25
Butter— " " 16
Eggs— " " 13
Flax Seed— " bush. 80
Dried Apples— " 1.00
Timothy Seed— " 3.25
Dried Peas— " 2.00
Beans— " 2.00

GRAND ETHEOPIAN

MELANGE,
—AT THE—
FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE Melodians Burlesque Opera Troupe, will give one of their unparalleled ETHEOPIAN CONCERTS.

At the above place, THIS EVENING, DEC. 14th. Front seats reserved for Ladies, 25¢. Admission 25¢. For particulars see bills of the day. T. J. THOMAS, Agt.

SOME FOLKS THINK THAT DAVID LEACH

Has blown up, and quit the business, because they doubt see any more large advertisements, but let me tell you that it is all a mistake; business is carried on more extensively than ever, since I brought on my FALL & WINTER STOCK OF GOODS.

Which are now selling with unparalleled cheapness, having had the advantage of being in the eastern market, and the large stocks of Philadelphia, to select from during the heavy pressure of money matters, last which profits me to say that I can sell cheap. I invite the people of Jackson, vicinity and surrounding country, to come and examine my stock, especially those who want to buy for cash, and I will venture that you will get some of the best bargains you ever got in your lives.

SMALL PROFITS FOR CASH.
The regular market price will be given for produce, in exchange for goods.

P. S. I am not making any new accounts, (I sell goods on time,) but rather have a desire to have the old ones settled as soon as my friends can make it convenient. D. LEACH. Dec. 14, '54 38-1

TO TINNERS.
Journeyman Tinner, Wanted at A. F. Smith's Tinware Manufactory, to work by the Piece.

None but competent hands need apply. Jackson C. H. Ohio. Dec. 14, '54 38-1

Information Wanted.
WHEREAS, Johnson Murphy, married my daughter, and that I strongly suspect that he was run from the State of Pennsylvania, for committing forgery, I think in Washington or some of the adjoining counties, two or more years ago. Any person or persons, of that county, or neighborhood, knowing of the circumstances, will confer a great favor upon an afflicted Father, by sending said information to me, or to the Editors of the "Jackson Standard," in Jackson County, Ohio, so that I may bring said Murphy, to justice.

December 14, 1854. 38-1m
[If "Washington Reporter," Washington County, Pennsylvania, will please insert this advertisement for one month, and send bill re-paid to this Office.]

Sherriff's sale.
By virtue of a writ of A. F. Fa. execution, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Jackson, and State of Ohio, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the door of the Court House, in said county, on the

13th day of January, A. D. 1855, Between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, situated in said county, and described as follows, to wit: The equal undivided half of the north part of the west half of the north west quarter of section no. one, township no. 6, range 18, containing 60 acs. A parcel at \$430.00. Also the equal undivided half of the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section 36, township no. 7, range 18, containing 40 acres more or less. Appraised at \$220.00.

Leaving upon as the property of Martin Owens, at the suit of The Logan Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Logan, against Martin Owens and others.

VINTON POWERS, Sheriff J. C. Dec. 14th, '54 38-1

THE AMERICAN HOUSE.
BROADWAY STREET, JACKSON, OHIO.

JOHN A. JONES, Proprietor.
THE Subscriber having taken the above house, would say to his old friends and former customers that he will endeavor to keep as good a Hotel as there is in the county. His table will always be supplied with the best market affords. With the assurance that he can accommodate all that wish to stop with him. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of travelers.

JOHN A. JONES.
Dec. 7, '54 37-1

READ THIS NOTICE.
PERSONS living within the incorporated limits of the town of Jackson, who have neglected to work the road or pay the same, will find their accounts at the Mayor's Office, where they can call and settle, and thereby save costs.

Dec. 7, '54 37-1

Wilkesville Gift Society.
THE gifts belonging to this Society, will be distributed on SATURDAY, the 16th day of December, 1854, in Wilkesville. Come in ticket holders, and all that wish tickets, and get your prizes.

J. A. BOWDLE & Co.
Dec. 7, '54 37-1

Attachment Notice.
Simon Woodrow vs. Edward Hampton.

EDWARD HAMPTON, is hereby notified, that at my instance on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1854, a writ of Attachment was sued out before J. A. Sell, a Justice of the Peace within and for Milton Township, Jackson county, Ohio, against the goods, chattels, stocks, or interest in Stocks, Rights, Credits, Moneys and effects of the said defendant, for the sum of \$14.00, and said cause has been continued by said Justice until the 9th day of January, A. D. 1855, at 10 o'clock, P. M., of SIMON WOODROW.

H. S. BUDY, his Atty.
Dec. 7, '54 37-3

BANK NOTICE.
INDIANA State Stock Banks, Kentucky Trust Co., New York and Greenville Bank Notes, bought at the Exchange Bank.

ISHAM & DYER.
Jackson, Dec. 7, '54 37-1

Attachment Notice.
George D. Young vs. Jacob Dupue.

JACOB DUPUE is hereby notified that, at my instance, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1854, a writ of Attachment was sued out before David Savage, a Justice of the Peace, within and for Milton Township, Jackson county, Ohio, against the goods, chattels, stocks, or interests in stocks, rights, credits, moneys and effects, of the said defendant, to satisfy my claim against the said defendant, amounting to twenty-six dollars and thirty-six cents.

GEORGE D. YOUNG.
Nov. 30, '54 36-3

Attachment Notice.
Cyrus Sheldon vs. Edward Hampton.

A writ of Attachment was issued on the 7th day of November, 1854, by Jacob A. Sell, a Justice of the Peace, for Washington township, Jackson county, Ohio, against the property and effects of Edward Hampton, a non resident debtor, for the sum of \$10.25, and said cause set for trial December 21, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

CYRUS SHELDON, Plff.
Nov. 16, '54 34-3

UNION HALL AHOY.
G. DAVID & BROTHER.

HAS ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY receiving the best article of

READY MADE CLOTHING
Brought to this market. We do, can, will and shall sell at FIFTY PER CENT, below any other Clothing Establishment in this place. Don't forget the place, nor don't forget to call one door below the Commercial Block.